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The Chicago Public Library

A Handbook

Chicago
MCMXI

The John Crerar Library

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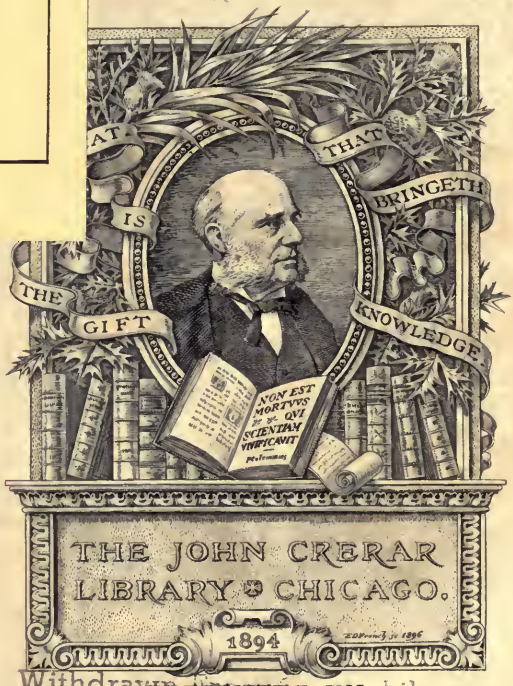

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The Chicago Public Library

A Handbook

Third Edition

Chicago
MCMXI

THE
JOHN CRERAR
LIBRARY

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The Chicago Public Library

The Chicago Public Library is a free public institution, established under the Illinois library law of 1872, and maintained by the city as part of its public educational system. It derives its revenue from an annual library tax of approximately four-tenths of a mill, and is governed by a Board of Directors of nine members appointed by the Mayor and holding office for three years. It is housed in a building built entirely at the public expense, which ranks among the largest and finest library buildings in the country. It is accessibly situated on a tract of public land half a square in extent, on Michigan boulevard, fronting eastward upon Grant Park, at a point almost equidistant from the north and south limits of the city.

The Library owes its origin to a movement started in England, after the great fire, by Thomas Hughes, the famous author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Mr. Hughes and those associated with him made an appeal to authors, publishers, scientific societies, and literary institutions of Great Britain, which resulted in the donation of about 7,000 volumes. These books, each of which bore a book-plate stating that it was presented to the city of Chicago toward the formation of a free library, after the great fire of 1871, as a mark of English sympathy, formed the nucleus of the Chicago Public Library. When the donation was received in Chicago in 1872, the books were temporarily stored in the "Tank," a part of the temporary city hall building, known as the "Rookery," at Adams

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and LaSalle streets. On January 1, 1873, a reading-room was opened in the third story of the City Hall, adjacent to and connected with the "Tank." Mr. W. B. Wickersham, who had been appointed secretary on July 20, 1872, was placed in charge. On October 25, 1873, Dr. William F. Poole was appointed librarian, a position that he held until August 1, 1887, when he resigned to take charge of the Newberry Library. Mr. Frederick H. Hild was appointed to succeed him on October 15, 1887, and was succeeded by Mr. Henry E. Legler, the present librarian, October 11, 1909.

On March 16, 1874, the Library was removed to the southeast corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, where the circulating department was opened on May 1, 1874, with 17,355 volumes. On May 27, 1875, the Library was removed to the third and fourth floors of the Dickey building, at the southwest corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, where it remained until May 24, 1886, when it again found new quarters in the fourth story of the City Hall, to accommodate its 120,000 volumes. Here it remained until the removal, in September, 1897, to its permanent home in the new building.

The Chicago Public Library building occupies the rectangular site formerly known as Dearborn Park, bounded by Michigan avenue, Washington street, Garland court, and Randolph street, its longest facade being on the avenue, with a court in the rear for future extensions. Its extreme dimensions are 352 1/2 by 146 1/3 feet, and the top of its cornice is 90 feet above the sidewalk, exclusive of the crowning balustrade. It contains three

principal stories, with two intermediate floors and a basement.

The exterior is of Bedford limestone with a granite base. The foundation rests on piles, the tops of which are driven to an average depth of 74 feet below the sidewalk. The walls are of solid masonry construction, and the floors are of steel beams and hollow tile arches. The building is practically incombustible.

The general treatment of the exterior of the building is a harmonious combination of various styles of architecture, the lower part being in the neo-Greek style with wide arched windows, and the upper part in Grecian style with pillars and columns separated by windows. The entablature is of pronounced Roman character, with heavy projecting garlands and lions' heads sculptured on the frieze. The two entrances to the building vary greatly in style, the Washington street entrance being a wide arched portal leading directly to the grand staircase hall, while the Randolph street entrance is a portico with massive Greek columns before the three doorways opening into a spacious corridor, with the north staircase and elevators leading to the Grand Army Memorial Hall and the reading-rooms above. Entering the building from Washington street, the visitor finds himself at once under the massive elliptical arch of the main staircase, at the foot of which, embedded in the green and white mosaic floor, is a large bronze replica of the corporate seal of Chicago. The ascent is by means of wide marble steps, with balconies at easy distances, and ends in the Delivery Room, which is entered by three open archways at the top landing. Italian statuary marble from the famous quarries

GRAND STAIRWAY TO DELIVERY ROOM

of Carrara is used in this portion of the building, richly inlaid with mosaics of glass, mother-of-pearl, and semi-precious stones, and in the balustrades on the staircase, with small centerpieces of the rare and beautiful Connemara marble. On the third-floor landing panels of mosaic design, with suitable inscriptions and the names of great writers, are set in the walls.

The Delivery Room proper, which extends across the entire width of the building, with a length of 134 and a depth of 48 feet, is divided into three parts by a rotunda in the center, surmounted by a beautiful stained-glass dome. Elliptical arches rise from the marble piers at the four corners, and the walls above are elaborately covered with mosaics, into which are worked the devices of the early printers and other appropriate designs. The wings of the Delivery Room are wainscoted in Carrara marble, above which extends a frieze of glass mosaic, containing large panels of green serpentine marble inlaid with white inscriptions in ten different languages, and also in various characters, from Egyptian hieroglyphics to modern Roman. Four large book-rooms, equipped with three-deck steel stacks with glass floors, and having a capacity of 350,000 volumes, open directly into the Delivery Room. The west end of the room comprises the Open Shelf Department, and the corresponding east end is occupied by the Registry Department. The Information Desk and tables for the users of finding lists are also located here. On this floor, also, are the administrative rooms of the Library.

The floor above is occupied by the Reference and Reading Rooms. The former room, 138 feet long, 38

THE DELIVERY ROOM

feet wide, and 30 feet high, with accommodations for 225 readers, is situated on the east front of the building, and is directly over the book-rooms, with which it is connected by means of automatic electric lifts, thus insuring rapid service. It is reached from the south staircase by a long corridor, and adjoining it on the south are the public card catalogue room, the room for special students, and a three-story stack room for bound periodicals. Here the scheme of decoration is much less elaborate than on the floor below, the only noticeable coloring being in the low wainscoting and baseboards of beautifully mottled Siena marble. On the top floor, at the south end, are the exhibit rooms and the rooms for art books.

The great Reading Room for periodicals and newspapers, 142 feet long and 55 feet wide, seating 450 readers, occupies the entire north front of the building on the fourth floor, adjoining the Reference Room. Richly decorated in warm browns and greens, with verde-antique marble pilasters and wainscoting, this is one of the most imposing rooms of the building. Directly under it, and of nearly the same dimensions, is the Grand Army Memorial Hall, a splendid and dignified apartment, in which again the deep green of the verde-antique marble, combined with the general color scheme of red and brown, produces an effect of great beauty. Plaster reliefs of ancient accoutrements of war are introduced in the frieze, flag-cases of bronze are placed at intervals around the room, and cases for relics occupy the center of the hall. The handsome lobby leading into the hall is lighted by a dome similar to that at the south end of the building. Council rooms and ante-chambers, all luxur-

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE DELIVERY ROOM

iously furnished, complete the suite occupied by the local posts of the G. A. R. The remaining rooms of the building have been finished with a view to their utility rather than for artistic effect, though the heavily veined pink Tennessee marble used in the north staircase, and in all subsidiary corridors and rooms, is not without attractiveness.

The Library building contains a complete mechanical equipment for the generation of light, heat, and power. The devices for washing the air used in ventilating the building and the apparatus for distributing the same are modern and up-to-date. The elevators in the building are operated by electricity generated on the premises, and there is special provision for protection against damage from fire which might break out in the buildings west and north of the Library.

The cost of the building was about $2,000,000, which includes the furniture, book stacks, and machinery. To Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, then resident member of the firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, is chiefly due the credit for the design and construction of the building and for its decorations.

On January 1, 1911, the Library contained 410,000 volumes and about 75,000 unbound pamphlets. The annual expenditure for the maintenance and operation of the Library is about $350,000. The number of employees in all the departments is 260.

How to Become a Book-borrower.—The right of drawing books from the Public Library belongs to all who reside in the city of Chicago, and also to those who make their homes in the suburbs within the limits of

Cook County and are regularly employed in the city. In order to become a book-borrower it is necessary only to file an application giving the name and residence of the applicant and bearing the signature of a second person, who must be an actual resident of the city, appearing as such in the latest city directory. This person becomes the "guarantor" to the Library for the proper observance of the library regulations on the part of the applicant. These regulations merely provide that books drawn for home use must be returned within the stated period, and must not be defaced or injured. It is therefore a simple matter to find a friend, a neighbor, or an employer who will co-operate to this extent with any one desiring to use the Public Library.

The cards that are issued to the applicant, after due examination of his application, entitle him to draw two books, which may be retained for two weeks, and may be renewed for the same period. The cards remain in effect for three years from the date of registration, at the expiration of which term a new application must be filed.

What the Library has to Offer.—The 425,000 volumes which are contained in the Chicago Public Library may be broadly classified as follows:

History, biography, and travels	53,000
Fine and practical arts, and sciences	47,000
Poetry, drama, essays	14,300
Mental and moral science, religion	14,500
Language, literature, bibliography	18,500
Political and social science	14,000
Dictionaries and encyclopædias	6,500
Periodicals and newspapers	47,000

Government and state publications . . .	25,000
English prose fiction, and juvenile . . .	126,000
Books in foreign languages	58,000
Books for the blind	1,200

A somewhat closer analysis will reveal the especial strength of its collections in certain departments, developed to a higher degree of completeness than the rest, without, however, impairing the efficiency of the general library.

Foremost among these is the department of American history, general and local, American travel and biography and the whole range of topics included in the term "Americana," comprising accounts of early voyages of discovery and exploration, narratives of early settlers, the history of the American Indians, and the history of all sections of the country; of states, counties, and cities, together with a very large and complete collection of Civil War literature, including the regimental histories of hundreds of the volunteer regiments.

Another department to which particular attention has been given is that of the fine and the industrial arts, embracing painting and sculpture, the theory and practice of the arts, architecture, design, decoration and ornament, tapestry, furniture, costume, ceramics, photography, illumination of manuscripts, printing, illustration, and bookbinding, and many other branches of the arts and crafts. Reproduced in sumptuous volumes, preserving all their original beauty of color and detail, the works of the masters are here made available for the guidance of teacher and student, and the inspiration of artisan and amateur.

Almost equally strong are the resources of the Public Library in the departments of the useful arts, technology, natural science, and kindred subjects; particular attention being given to the popular side of these studies, to books designed for younger readers, and to works adapted for home study and use by the layman; leaving to Chicago's great scientific library, the John Crerar, the task for which it was specially organized, of providing for the expert and the practitioner. In English drama, also, the Library is unusually rich, while its Shakespeare literature is so voluminous and so important that it has been made the subject of a special bulletin, recording, among other things, no less than fifty editions of that author's complete works in seven languages.

Worthy of mention, too, are the periodical section (47,000 volumes), comprising many volumes and complete sets of great value and rarity, and the foreign section, with its large and well-chosen collection of distinguished writers, among which the literatures of fifteen European peoples are represented.

It is unnecessary to add, that in developing these specific collections, the symmetry and usefulness of the Library as a general repository has not been allowed to suffer. Keeping abreast of the times and the latest literature in all departments, it aims to serve all its patrons impartially, and to be able to offer something to every one who comes in good faith to use and profit by its treasures.

Drawing Books for Home Use.—Having obtained a card after the manner described, it is necessary to become familiar with the method by which books may be

drawn for home use. This is exceedingly simple, and requires little explanation.

As guides to the literature on its shelves, the Library publishes finding lists, each embracing the works in a particular class or group of classes: History and Biology, Fiction and Juvenile, German Literature, French Literature, etc. These finding lists, which may be consulted at the main Library and at the stations, or may be purchased at prices ranging from five to fifteen cents, give the authors and titles of the books, in alphabetical order under each subhead, together with a letter and number annexed to each title, which is the Library shelf mark for the book in question. Having made a selection of books that one desires to read, the letter and number (not the author's name or title) are written an a slip, which is handed to a clerk in the Delivery Room.* The first book found is brought and charged to the borrower on his borrower's card, which is stamped with the date of issue. Books so drawn may be retained for fourteen days. If at the end of that period the borrower desires the same book for a longer time, he may have it "renewed" by presenting his card at the receiving desk or at the nearest delivery station, and having it re-stamped. This allows the book to be kept for a further period of two weeks. But a fine of three cents per day is charged against every borrower who retains a book longer than the stated period without having secured a renewal. It should also be noted that there are some books, recently

*In the Open Shelf Room and in all the branches, patrons make selection by personal examination of books on the shelves, to which they are given unrestricted access.

THE REFERENCE ROOM

purchased and in great demand, which may be kept for seven days only, and may not be renewed. They bear a label to this effect on the front cover.

While only one book is issued upon each card, a patron may secure the use of a number of books at one time by presenting the cards of friends or relatives, as the use of the cards is not limited to the registered holders only. The latter, however, remain responsible for any delinquency. A special card is issued to the teachers in public or parochial schools, enabling them to draw as many as six books at one time for use in the work of the school. Special groups of books for use without renewal for periods of six weeks, and classroom libraries of fifty volumes each which may be retained six months, are also provided.

The Delivery Stations.—Mention has been made of the delivery stations, by means of which the Library reaches many readers in remote sections of the city who could scarcely be supplied at the main Library. These stations are established in small shops, under the care of the shop-keepers, who are paid for their services. The service is interchangeable. A borrower, having drawn a book at the main Library, may return it at a station, and vice versa, or he may draw books at one station and return them at another. Order lists for books may be left at any delivery station by any card-holder. These lists are sent to the Library and books are returned by automobiles making daily deliveries. New cards are also issued through the stations, and finding lists are on file to aid patrons in making their selections. There are at present ninety-three delivery stations maintained at con-

venient points throughout the city, from Rogers Park on the north, to South Chicago and west to Austin. This service is entirely free to card-holders.

The Reference Department.—Co-ordinate with the Delivery and Stations Departments, whose mission it is to supply books for home reading, is the Reference Department, designed to serve and assist readers who may come to pursue their studies within the Library building. This department controls the entire resources of the Library. No card or guaranty of any sort is required, the only condition being that books shall not be taken from the room. All books that circulate for home use may be used here, and in addition many thousands of volumes not adapted to general circulation, by reason of their size, their costliness, or their rarity, are at the free disposal of the patrons of this department. A staff of trained assistants is ready to lend aid, whether wants involve the selection of a course of reading, the preparation of an essay or a thesis for the school, the study-class, or the club, or merely the answer to a single question, the source of a quotation, or the portrait of a celebrity. But most of all, the Reference Department offers opportunities to the enterprising student for acquiring such familiarity with books and with bibliographical tools and "books about books" as will quickly render him independent of the services of the staff, and inspire him with a degree of self-confidence and satisfaction that will add greatly to the pleasure and profit of his studies.

On the open shelves which line the entire west wall of the Reference Room he will find, freely at his disposal, about 2,000 volumes of reference books, comprising the

standard dictionaries and handbooks in all departments of knowledge, general encyclopædias in English, French, German, Spanish, Scandinavian, and Bohemian, dictionaries of the classical and of all the modern languages, guides to history, literature, science, art, and religion, biographical dictionaries, directories of the principal cities, and many other works of general information. In addition, he will soon learn to use and value the many bibliographies, readers' aids, and indexes helpful to the student, which may here be consulted. With the idea of directing his attention to this highly useful class of time and labor saving works, the titles of a few of the most comprehensive may be mentioned.

The most inclusive are the annual lists of all books published in various countries. The American Catalogue and its predecessors cover this field for American publications; the United States Catalogue gives a list of all American books now in print. The English Catalogue, 1835 to date, Kayser's Bücherlexicon, 1750-1906, and Lorenz's Catalogue Général de la Librairie Francaise, 1840-1905, with their continuations, are the corresponding publications for England, Germany and France, respectively. The immense mass of valuable matter currently appearing in periodicals is admirably indexed and digested in the well-known Poole's Index, covering the period from 1802 to 1906, and continued in the Annual Literary Index, the Magazine Index, and the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, which keep the Poole index closely up to date. The A. L. A. Index to General Literature is a useful key to books made up of collections of articles upon many subjects, and as a help in

THOMAS HUGHES READING ROOM FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

finding a fugitive essay or sketch. It gives references to countless titles, dealing with a variety of topics hidden in the collected works of writers or in volumes of miscellaneous essays. Sonnenschein's "Best Books" and "A Reader's Guide" are excellent aids in the choice of books. Larned's "Literature of American History" is a bibliography of American historical literature, annotated and appraised by a group of experts, and published by the American Library Association. Similar bibliographies, of varying excellence, exist for many other branches of literature. A useful guide to these and to reference books generally is the Kroeger's "Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books." This excellent manual will give the student a very clear view of the best of the helps ready at his hand, and will inevitably lead him to cultivate a closer acquaintance with them. All of these works are to be found in the Reference Department of this Library.

The Public Card Catalogue.—One of the great and indispensable aids to the usefulness of a large library is a complete and properly arranged catalogue. Printed finding lists, while possessing many advantages of economy and convenience, have distinct limitations; the newest books can never be included; each successive list is "out of date" almost in the week of its issue, and a constantly multiplying number of supplements becomes a hindrance rather than a help. To overcome this difficulty, libraries have for many years availed themselves of the "card system," now so generally used in business, and the library card catalogue, easily kept up by the addition of new cards for each new book added to the

THE READING ROOM

shelves, is always the final and most complete key to its resources. The card catalogue of the Chicago Public Library which is open for the public use is situated in a room immediately adjoining the large Reference Room, on the fourth floor. It is contained in two large cases, aggregating over 1,000 drawers, and comprises over 500,000 cards. It is arranged strictly in one alphabetical sequence, from A to Z, and contains references to every book in the library, (1) by its author's name, (2) by its title, and (3) by the subjects of which it treats. A reader who desires to find the number of a book entitled "The Russian Advance," without knowing the name of its author, has only to look through the cards under "Russian," where he will find a card which tells him that this book bears the shelf number I, 8425 in this library, and that it is the work of Albert J. Beveridge. In exactly similar manner the reader who remembers that Senator Beveridge has written a book about Russian interests in the Far East, the title of which he cannot recall, will find the card under Beveridge, which gives him the information he is seeking. Again, the student of the Eastern question, or of the economic conditions of Russia, will find cards under these headings for the same book. In this manner the contents of the Library have been indexed, carefully and exhaustively, and withal so simply that it requires no more skill to find an author, title, or subject in the card catalogue than to find a name in a directory or a word in a dictionary.

The Art Room.—This room, auxiliary to the reference department, contains not solely books on "art," but artistic books upon all subjects; elaborately illustrated

LEWIS INSTITUTE BRANCH READING ROOM

works, editions de luxe, and all books that by reason of their rarity, their costliness, or their beauty require special care and somewhat closer supervision in their use than is exacted in other departments of the Library. Among the expensive products of modern book-making there are many volumes, indispensable to the equipment of a large public library, whose use is necessarily surrounded with certain precautions, requiring special facilities. For the accommodation of such, the Art Room was established. Here are portfolios of beautiful engravings, copies of the treasures of the world's great galleries, the finest products of the modern graphic arts, costly works on painting, pottery, costume, furniture, gold and silver-smithing, and many other departments of art work. Here artist and student, designer, and dilettante congregate to derive instruction and inspiration from the splendid collections assembled for their use. Excellently lighted, commodious and quiet, this room is in every detail admirably adapted to its functions, and forms one of the most interesting departments of the Library.

In connection with the Art Room accommodations have been provided for those who desire to use cameras for the purpose of copying pictures, or, as is frequently done, to secure fac-similes of printed pages of some of the rare works in the library.

The Young People's Rooms.—The well-grounded conviction among librarians that one of the wisest and most far-reaching of a library's activities is that of interesting and providing for the younger element in its constituency, finds expression in the Thomas Hughes

DAVIS SQUARE BRANCH READING ROOM

Reading Room for Young People appropriately named for the Public Library's early benefactor, himself the author of a juvenile classic. Conducted as a reading room, and adjacent to the adult reference room, on the fourth floor, administered by a special staff, and equipped with a carefully chosen collection of books, this room is planned to meet the demands and the desires of the juvenile patrons of the main Library; to offer aid and counsel in the preparation of school work, essays, and debates; to direct and attract their tastes toward wholesome and sane channels; and perhaps incidentally, to provide a pleasant and inviting retreat for the scant leisure of the great army of juvenile bread-winners employed within the radius of a mile from the Library. In the small hall adjoining, occasional illustrated lectures, talks, and readings are given, and reference is made to the available literature of the subjects treated, by way of teaching the use and value of books in daily life. Oral story-telling, a method of interesting children which has been adopted with great success by libraries, is employed more freely in the numerous branch reading rooms established in the residence districts than in the Thomas Hughes Room, since the patronage of the latter is, naturally and properly, limited to older children, and no effort is made to attract the very young to the central building "down town."

The Reading Room.—The Reading Room for current periodicals is one of the largest rooms in the building occupying the entire north front on the fourth floor. Nearly twelve hundred publications are regularly received and kept on file here, comprising all the popular American

BRANCH READING ROOM

and English periodicals, reviews, and weeklies, a selection of the best publications in German, French, and other continental languages, and daily newspapers from every important city in the United States and every capital and many other cities of Europe. Trade and professional journals of many kinds are also included. Files of all periodicals, dating back to the beginning of the current year, may be consulted in this department. The bound volumes of earlier years are kept in the Reference Department.

Files of bound newspapers are stored in a special room on the first floor, and may be had for reference in the Patents and Documents Department.

Patents and Documents Department.—The contents of this department, as its name implies, include the reports of patents granted for inventions in the United States since 1790, in Great Britian since 1617, Germany since the foundation of the empire, France since the time of Napoleon I, and Canada since 1873. Copyright and trade-mark records of the United States and Great Britain are also to be found here. These publications, numbering thousands of volumes, many of them high-priced and scarce, are of exceeding importance to inventors and patent solicitors in determining priority of invention or the state of the arts. Much of the patronage of the department is composed of this class.

The Chicago Public Library is a "depository library" designated to receive all government publications as issued. These embrace the complete journals of the transactions of Congress, the messages of the Presidents, reports of the various departments and bureaus, and an

THE T. B. BLACKSTONE MEMORIAL BRANCH LIBRARY

immense mass of special documents as well as accounts of first-hand investigations and experiments conducted by government experts in all the various fields and branches of political, industrial, and scientific activity covered by our national government. Added to these are the publications of many of the states of the Union, and of foreign countries, frequently of the highest value. The mining reports of some of the western states are veritable text-books of mineralogy; the agricultural reports give at first hand the results of experiments in the production of crops and the conditions of climate, soil, and water in various sections. The British government has issued several splendid series of reprints from its archives, which are invaluable to the student. All these, and many more, are to be had in this department. This room has also been made the repository of a valuable collection of early Chicago newspapers, dating back to the days of small beginnings. Complete files of many of the dailies of the city, of the London Times since 1873, with partial sets of a few New York papers, containing such interesting matter as the contemporary newspaper record of the Civil War and other historical events, are included in this collection.

Books for the Blind.—The Library possesses an attractive collection of 1,200 volumes of books for the blind, including two current monthly magazines, printed in four systems of raised characters, known as the Moon, Braille, American Line, and New York Point systems. These books may be used in the Patents and Documents Department, and may be drawn for home reading from the main library or through the Delivery stations. A

BLACKSTONE BRANCH, INTERIOR

special catalogue of these books, with annual additions, may be had at the main library and at all its branches.

The Branch Reading Rooms.—The wide distribution of Chicago's population has made it necessary to provide small branch or deposit libraries in the residence districts, thus, in a measure, carrying the benefits of the Library to those who cannot conveniently come to it. These are established at convenient points throughout the city and were formerly housed in rented quarters, frequently in narrow stores which possess the one advantage of being the only procurable space in the neighborhood. But arrangements recently made with park boards have enabled the Library to install attractive little reading rooms in suitable quarters set aside in the field houses of many of the small parks that are being created in congested sections. These small segments of the Public Library, each containing from one to three thousand volumes are open daily from 1 o'clock to 9 p. m. A goodly portion of well-chosen juvenile books serves to attract the children of the neighborhood, whose interest is further enlisted by means of an occasional story hour, when stories of the famous myths and heroes of other times and climes are told by an expert children's librarian. An assortment of current periodicals, usually selected with reference to the nationalities of the vicinity, is kept on file, and a delivery station is maintained in connection with each branch reading room. By agreement with the Board of Education the Library has opened two branch reading rooms in public school buildings, where quarters, suitably and accessibly situated, and supplied with light and heat, were tendered by the School board, the Library

board undertaking to provide the books and supervision. These rooms serve the double purpose of libraries for the schools and reading rooms for the general public, the hours of opening being the same as those for the other reading rooms. A full list of the branch reading rooms will be found in the appendix.

The T. B. Blackstone Memorial Branch Library.—This beautiful structure is worthy of particular mention, not only because it is one of the finest and costliest library buildings of its size in the world, but also because it marks the beginning of the branch library system in Chicago. The location is a triangular lot at the intersection of Lake and Washington avenues and Forty-ninth street. The building covers a rectangular space of 100 by 45 feet, with entrance on Lake avenue. It is constructed of white granite in the pure Ionic-Grecian style, modeled after the famous Erectheum at Athens. The interior embodies a book-room on the left, with a capacity of 20,000 volumes, a reading room on the right, and a small reading room for young people at the rear, all opening from a rotunda that is finished in pure Italian statuary marble, and is surmounted by a dome embellished with decorative panels by Oliver Dannatt Grover. The interior finish is of the finest mahogany and marble, the book-stacks being constructed of bronze, with mahogany shelves. The structure, fully equipped, together with the lot on which it stands, were the gift of Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, in memory of the late Timothy B. Blackstone, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Chicago. It is operated as a branch library, having some 15,000 volumes on its shelves, which are circulated for home service, or may be

used in the beautiful reading room in the building. Direct connection with the central Library is secured by means of a telephone and a delivery station, so that books required for a special purpose may be quickly transferred from the larger collection.

The Library and the Public Schools.—What the Library can do for the public school depends largely upon the degree of receptivity and interest manifested on the part of principals, teachers, and pupils. The Library now issues special cards to teachers, upon which six books may be drawn at one time. It also honors requisitions for large numbers of books for use in the schoolroom, when made by the principals of high, grammar, and primary schools. The books so issued will be conveyed between the Public Library and the respective school buildings at the expense of the Board of Education.

Through its Reference Department, the Library is ready to assist teachers and pupils engaged in collateral reading, in preparing essays or debates, and in looking up references. Teachers are invited and urged to avail themselves of the resources of this department at all times, and especially to bring their classes whenever additional study or illustrative matter upon a given topic is desired. Notification sent to the Library in advance of such visit insures the reservation of specially assembled collections of books upon any designated subject. The attention of the older pupils, especially, should be called to the Library and its resources, and the habit of independent research should be encouraged and stimulated whenever possible. As the Reference Department is open

until 10 o'clock P. M., on every week day, the evening hours would seem unusually convenient for teachers and pupils of the higher grades, particularly as other demands upon the staff are generally lighter at this time, and more attention can be given to the individual students.

NAMES AND INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

WASHINGTON STREET ENTRANCE

IRVING	LIVY
HAWTHORNE	HORACE
BRYANT	VIRGIL
WHITTIER	CICERO
EMERSON	PLATO
LONGFELLOW	HOMER

DELIVERY ROOM, OUTER HALL

POE	LOWELL	BANCROFT	MOTLEY
STOWE	HOLMES	PRESCOTT	PARKMAN

BORN MDCCVI DIED MDCCXC
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
FOVNDER OF THE CIRCVLATING LIBRARY

SWIFT	JOHNSON
SHERIDAN	LAMB

A GOOD BOOK IS THE
PRECIOVS LIFE BLOOD
OF A MASTER SPIRIT
EMBALMED AND
TREASVRED VP ON
PVRPOSE TO A LIFE
BEYOND LIFE
MILTON

THE REAL VSE OF ALL KNOWLEDGE IS THIS, THAT WE SHOVLD DEDICATE THAT REASON WHICH WAS GIVEN VS BY GOD FOR THE VSE AND ADVANTAGE OF MAN *BACON*

COLERIDGE
MOORE

HOOD
DE QVINCY

SCOTT
BVRNS
TENNYSON
GRAY

A LIBRARY IMPLIES AN ACT OF FAITH WHICH GENERATIONS STILL IN DARKNESS HID SIGN IN THEIR NIGHT IN WITNESS OF THE DAWN *VICTOR HUGO*

THACKERAY
ELIOT
BVLWER
DICKENS

WORDSWORTH
POPE
BYRON
SHELLEY

HE THAT LOVETH A BOOK WILL NEVER WANT A FAITHFVL FRIEND, A WHOLESOME COVNSELLOR, A CHEERFVL COMPANION, AN EFFECTVAL COMFORTER *ISAAC BARROW*

MACAVLAY
GIBBON
CARLYLE
HVME

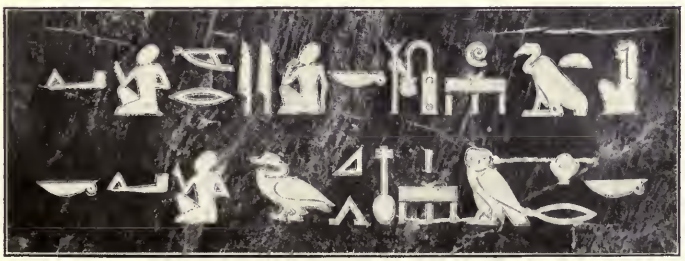
DELIVERY ROOM

BOOKS ARE THE LEGACIES THAT A GREAT GENIVS LEAVES TO MANKIND WHICH ARE DELIVERED DOWN FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION AS PRESENTS TO THE POSTERITY OF THOSE WHO ARE YET VNBORN

ADDISON

CHAVCER
SPENSER
SHAKSPERE
BACON
MILTON
BVNYAN
DRYDEN
NEWTON
DEFOE

DANTE
TASSO
GALILEO
CERVANTES
MOLIERE
CORNEILLE
VOLTAIRE
GOETHE
SCHILLER



EGYPTIAN INSCRIPTION

TRANSLATIONS OF INSCRIPTIONS IN THE EAST AND WEST WINGS OF THE DELIVERY ROOM:

Men are equal; it is not birth but worth that makes the difference. *Voltaire.*

Open thy mind to what I now unfold,
And give it inward keeping. Knowledge comes
Of learning well retain'd, unfruitful else.

Dante.

Whatever things were written aforetime were written for our learning. *Rom. xv. 4. Vulgatæ.*

Oh sweet voice! Much welcome sound
Of mother tongue in foreign land.

Goethe.

Thus every man of real learning
Is anxious to increase his lore;
And feels, in fact, a greater yearning
The more he knows, to know the more.

Yriarte.

I will make thee to love literature thy mother; I will make its beauties pass before thee.

Proverb of Tuauu-se-Kharthai.

And the book is delivered unto him that is not learned, saying, Read this, I pray thee. *Isaiah xxix. 12.*

They who by genius and by power of brain
The rank of man's enlighteners attain,
Not even they emerge from this dark night,
But tell their dreams and fall asleep again.

Omar Khayyam.

He who from day to day recognizes what he has not yet, and from month to month does not forget what he has attained to, may be said indeed to love to learn.

Confucius.

The advice which their friends have not the courage to give to kings is found written in books.

Plutarch.

REFERENCE ROOM

BOOKS ARE THE BEST THINGS WELL VSED;
ABVSED, AMONG THE WORST
EMERSON

HE READS MVCH, HE IS A GREAT OBSERVER
AND HE LOOKS QVITE THROVGH THE DEEDS
OF MEN *SHAKESPEARE*

KNOWLEDGE IS OF TWO KINDS. WE KNOW
A SVBJECT OVRSELVES OR WE KNOW WHERE
WE CAN FIND INFORMATION VPON IT
SAMUEL JOHNSON

READING ROOM

WE ARE AS LIABLE TO BE CORRVPTED BY
BOOKS AS BY COMPANIONS
FIELDING

THE WORLD IS FOVNDED ON THOVGHTS
AND IDEAS, NOT ON COTTON OR IRON
EMERSON

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

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Austin, 5642 Lake St.
Burr School, Ashland and Wabansia Avs.
Lincoln Center, Oakwood Boul. and Langley Av.
Lawndale, Millard Av. and 23rd St.
26th Street, 3347 W. 26th St.
West Park 1, Chicago Av. and Noble St.
West Park 2, 14th Pl. and Union St.
West Park 3, 20th and Fisk Sts.
Sherman, Loomis and W. 53rd Sts.
Cornell, Wood and W. 51st Sts.
Mark White, Halsted and 30th Sts.
Hebrew Institute, Taylor and Lytle Sts.

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2 N. 2004 Larrabee St.
3 N. 2544 Lincoln Av.
4 N. 4356 N. Hermitage Av., Ravenswood
5 N. 4016 Lincoln Av., Cuyler
6 N. 651 North Av.
7 N. 7013 N. Clark St., Rogers Park
8 N. 3175 Lincoln Av., Gross Park
9 N. 5708 Ridge Ave., Edgewater
10 N. 3230 N. Clark St.
11 N. 3701 N. Halsted St.
12 N. 1126 Argyle St., Argyle
13 N. 1133 Wilson Av.
14 N. 6175 Evanston Av.
15 N. 5042 N. Clark St.

SOUTH

1 S. 52 E. 22nd St.
2 S. 304 E. 31st St.
3 S. Oakwood Boul and Langley Av., Lincoln Center
4 S. 563 W. 43rd St.
5 S. 49th St. and Lake Av., Blackstone.
6 S. 443 W. 63rd St., Englewood
7 S. 2876 Archer Av., Bridgeport
8 S. 89th St. and Muskegon Av., Bessemer Park
9 S. 9901 Ewing Av.
10 S. 72nd St. and Normal Av., Hamilton Park
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12 S. 336 E. 39th St.
13 S. 541 E. 47th St.
14 S. 657 W. 120th St., W. Pullman
15 S. 11100 Michigan Av., Roseland
16 S. 146 W. 69th St., Normal Park
17 S. 1304 E. 63rd St., Woodlawn
18 S. 1246 E. 75th St., Grand Crossing
19 S. 45th St. and Marshfield Av., Davis Square
20 S. 8671 Vincennes Av.
21 S. 5523 S. Halsted St.
22 S. 64th St. and Center Av., Ogden Park
23 S. 33rd St. and Shields Av., Armour Sq.
24 S. 7502 Saginaw Av., Windsor Park
25 S. 5005 State St.
26 S. 6603 Cottage Grove Av.
27 S. 3534 63rd St., Chicago Lawn
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29 S. 629 92nd Pl., Burnside
30 S. 313 E. 58th St.
31 S. 553 E. 71st St.
32 S. 94th St. and Winchester Av., Beverly Hills
33 S. 3805 Washtenaw Av.
34 S. 68th St. and Stewart Av., Normal School

WEST

1 W. 14th Pl. and Union St., West Park No. 2
2 W. 1722 Grand Av.
3 W. 1943 W. Madison St., Lewis Institute
4 W. 1813 S. Ashland Av.
5 W. 1560 Milwaukee Av.
6 W. 728 S. Western Av.
7 W. 1625 N. California Av.
8 W. 3555 Ogden Av.
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12 W. 2822 W. Madison St.
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22 W. 636 N. Lawndale Av.
23 W. 4056 W. North Av.
24 W. Grand Av. and Morgan St.
25 W. 5642 Lake St., Austin
26 W. 2248 W. Ohio St.
27 W. 4209 Armitage Av.
28 W. 3054 W. Harrison St.
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38 W. 3406 W. North Av.
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